

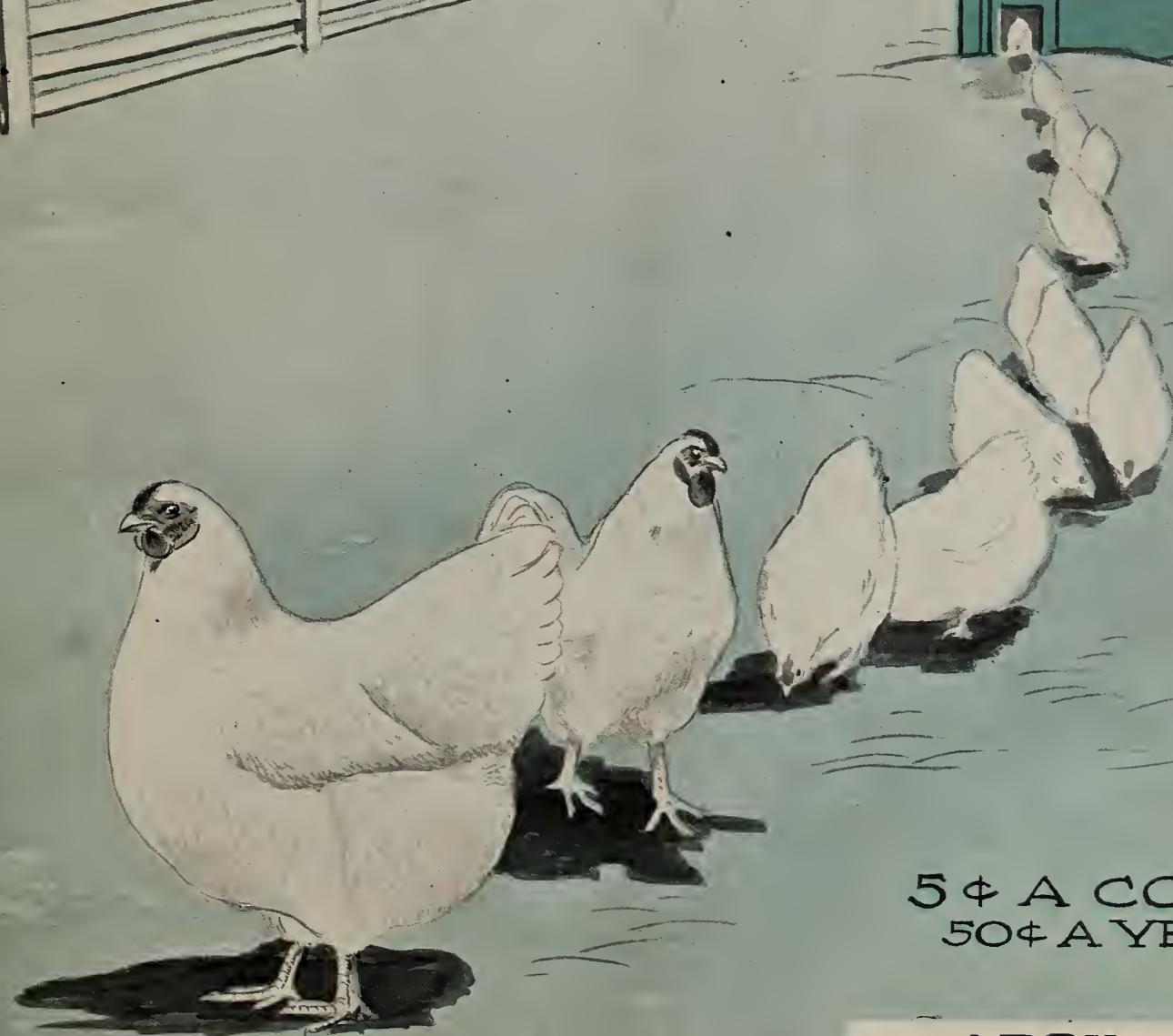
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# The INDUSTRIOUS HEN

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APRIL, 1918

# THE Industrious Hen

Absorbing Poultry Ideas, Louisville, Ky.; Practical Poultry, Birmingham, Ala.; The Poultry Times, Norfolk, Va.; Southern Poultry Magazine, Nashville, Tenn.; The Poultry News, Bustleton, Pa.; Tennessee Poultry Journal, Lebanon, Tenn.; The National Poultry Breeder, Owensboro, Ky.; Everybody's Poultry Journal, Nashville, Tenn.; The Leghorn Journal, Appomattox, Va.

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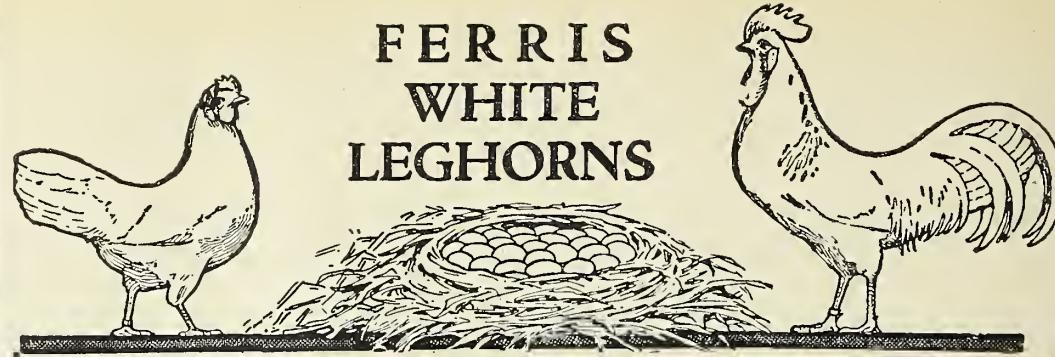
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	230 to 264 Egg Stock.	200 to 230 Egg Stock.	Good Utility Stock.
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**S. C. Reds.** Get eggs from America's best blood lines. Four pens mated. From \$1.00 to \$3.00 per fifteen eggs. Mating list free. It explains all. Harvey Baker, Johnstown, Ohio. 3-3t

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**Famous Kentucky Eagle Farm Bourbon Red eggs, \$3.00 per dozen, postpaid.** Eagle Farm, Sparta, Ky. 3-2t

**Champion Bronze turkeys, sired by sons of my 52-pound champion tom;** \$7.50 to \$25.00 each. Have pleased customers in thirty States. Ike Hudneel, Milan, Mo. 2-5t

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**Eggs for hatching; Mammoth Bronze turkeys; S. C. Rhode Island Reds.** Mating list on request. J. H. Steele, Manassas, Va. 3-5t

# 'Tis Time to Talk Turkey For Thanksgiving and Christmas

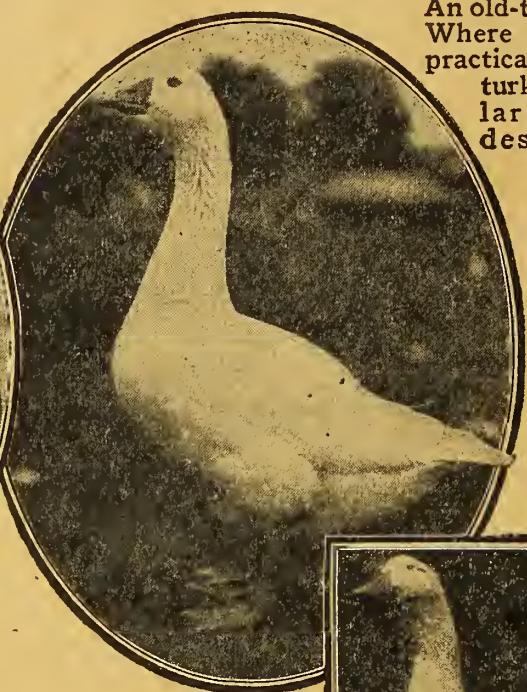
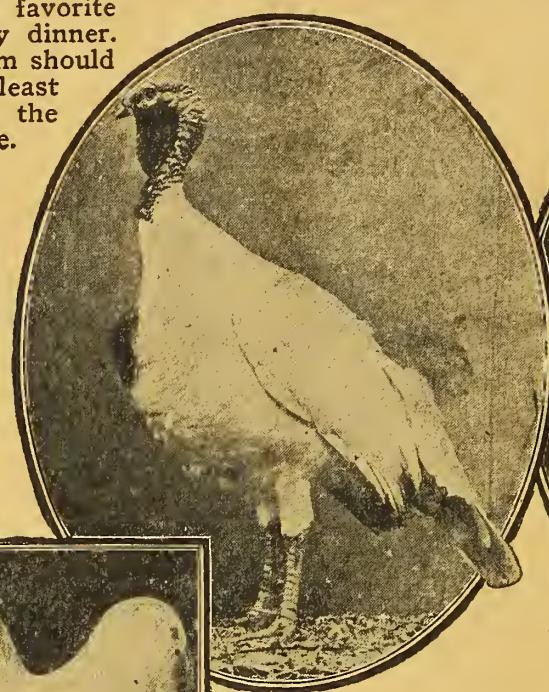
**Be a Producer as Well as a Consumer**

***Provide for All Holidays and Some  
Sundays and Meatless Days***

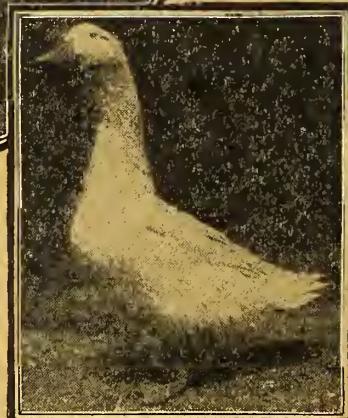
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Chickens furnish the most popular of small roasts. Soft meated birds can be grown in small back yards. Hatch in May for Thanksgiving.



Near Canvas-Back quality; several times the quantity. Full-meated ducks grow in 16 weeks. Hatch July-August for the Holidays.



Poultry will be scarce this year. Prices at the holiday season will be prohibitive to many people.

The only way to get choice roasting poultry for all at moderate cost is for all who can to raise some.

Whoever has land has room to grow some kind of poultry

There are four kinds suitable for roasts.

Each has its special place on the land and on the table. All can be hatched and raised with hens.

***For Information About Growing Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens, Write***

**Your State Agricultural College**

**or**

**The United States Department of Agriculture**  
**Washington, D. C.**

This Space Donated by the Publisher

# THE Industrious Hen

VOL. XIV.

LOUISVILLE, KY., APRIL, 1918

No. 10

## IMPORTANT POULTRY WORK FOR MAY.

Cull over all hens and young chicks. Separate males from females and market undesirable ones. Fight lice, mites and other vermin. Feed chicks to keep them growing.

BY RUSSELL F. PALMER, Assistant American School of Poultry Husbandry, Leavenworth, Kansas.

**T**HERE is no necessity or good reason for poultrymen to be greatly alarmed simply because poultry and eggs are cheap just at this time. With pork, mutton and beef selling at record prices, and all higher than ever known, you can depend upon the consuming public resorting to the use of more poultry and eggs. It is only to be expected that poultry would be cheap and the market flooded just after what is known as Rule 14 was lifted on April 30. If your hens are laying well it is unwise to rush them to market. The low price of eggs is also only temporary. The firms and individuals that have been storing eggs in the past have held off this season. Therefore the eggs produced have gone onto the leading markets in large numbers and this has forced the price down. These parties will now begin to buy and this will gradually bring the price up, and if they do not do so, you can expect to see but few storage eggs in competition with fresh eggs next fall and winter which will cause the price to be much higher than ever known. If you do not need the income from your eggs to pay your feed bills, store your eggs by preserving them in water glass and keeping them in a cool place. In a few weeks many hens will begin to moult and practically stop laying and that will bring the price up again. But we don't recommend wasting feed, time and money caring for unprofitable hens and chicks. Thousands of dollars and much foodstuff can be saved if poultrymen will carefully and fearlessly cull their laying and breeding hens. Hens that are too fat—that "hang down" about their abdomen; hens that appear of low vitality; hens that really do not have the apparent size required of their breed; hens that have long toenails or long, slim, unhealthy appearing heads and beaks should all be culled and placed on the market as soon as possible. They will not produce enough eggs during this month and next to pay for half their feed and any chicks hatched from their eggs would very likely prove vastly unprofitable. It is only such hens as these that we would be in any great rush to cull.

Watch over your baby chicks and all young stock to keep the flock free of any that are runts or weaklings. Considering present prices of grain, it will certainly not pay to endeavor to raise any chicks which do not appear strong when hatched. Keep and brood only those chicks which start growing rapidly and keep going right along.

Keep over till fall and winter only such young cockerels as will be used or sold for breeding next winter. Those intended ultimately for market should be caponized as soon as old enough to determine their sex or should be sold as broilers as rapidly as they reach a weight of one and one-fourth to one and three-fourths pounds. Note the difference in the development of comb and in the shape of back, saddle and neck feathers of a male and female. This difference will help you in determining the cockerels to caponize. It will not pay to make capons from the cockerels of light weight breeds such as Anconas, Leghorns

and Campines. Young cockerels of these breeds will grow to a weight of one and one-fourth to one and one-half pounds very rapidly and will show very little gain in weight during the month following, therefore will prove more profitable if marketed early, thus saving feed and work besides giving more house room and range to the growing pullets intended for layers next winter.

It is hoped that most breeders have at least used trap-nests during the season for saving hatching eggs. The eggs marked with the leg band number of the hen that laid it (which is determined by the use of trap-nests) when placed in incubators can be divided on the morning of the eighteenth day. Ordinary wire corn poppers can be placed in the incubator trays. All birds marked as having been laid by a certain hen are placed in a popper basket and the basket is labeled. When the hatch is completed, the chicks found in this basket are known to be dammed by a certain hen whose leg band number is recorded and the baby chicks are all marked either with punch holes in the webs of their feet or with open pigeon leg bands which are numbered and which are later transferred to the wing.

Many years of time can be saved and more rapid progress made both in breeding for standard qualities or high egg production where the dam, as well as the sire, of all chicks is known. It is not too late for every breeder to hatch and pedigree a few chicks from his best hens. It will pay anyone to do so.

During May, both lice and mites cause worry and loss to millions of poultry raisers. It is better to prevent these pests than to wait and after suffering loss to your hens and chicks then attempt to get rid of them. To prevent and rid the grown stock of lice, mix two parts of vaseline with one part of blue ointment. Apply an amount about the size of a pea to the skin of each fowl about one inch below the vent. A like amount should be applied to the skin of each thigh. Rub the ointment well into the skin.

To prevent and rid poultry houses of mites, clean them thoroughly and keep them clean. Dropping boards should be scraped clean at least twice each week. During this month clean out all foul litter from the floors and nests and with the use of a spray pump throw a stream of mite killing liquid on all perches, dropping boards, side walls, ceilings and floor about the roosting quarters. Be certain the liquid reaches and penetrates all cracks and joints. Paint or spray all nests and hoppers and the undersides of the dropping boards or roosts. Treat the brood coops in a like manner. During the hot weather season this treatment should be repeated once a month to all coops occupied by growing youngsters and every six weeks to all houses used by grown stock. We have found a mixture of two parts of kerosene or crude oil and one part crude carbolic acid to be a simple and a very effective spray. We have also used several prepared sprays now on the market and with very good results.

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE LATER?

**Millions of Baby Chicks are Hatched and Lost Each Year Through Lack of Knowledge and Well Thought Out Plans for Their Future.—Success is Assured if You Go About It Right.—Don't Waste Eggs, Time, Feed and Money.**

By Russell F. Palmer, American Poultry School, Leavenworth, Kansas.



ILLIONS of baby chicks will break the shell to step forth into life, liberty and (?) this month. How many of these little fellows shall grow into a marketable chicken to increase the supply of meat needed badly by the whole world? How many will grow into pullets that will help fill the egg basket next fall and winter? This is a serious question—one to which every business man and woman should give some very grave thought. Here is the situation. There are eight or more chicks hatched for every one raised to market size. What is the reason? Is there any good reason? No! Positively no! Thousands of good people are going ahead right now hatching out scores and hundreds of baby chicks without any well laid, well thought out plans for their care, housing, yarding, etc., two months from now. The first few days—the first few weeks of a chick's life are vitally important.

If mistakes are made now your plans for future months will not be needed. The first thing then is to be certain you are hatching, brooding and feeding the chicks in a correct manner now. This in itself is a big problem, but a very simple one if you will only take it seriously. Look ahead. Ordinary brooders large enough for 100 chicks when first hatched will be too small within a month. Chicks need to get their feet upon the ground—good fresh earth, not soggy, damp, filthy, foul earth. Continually keeping chicks upon a board floor till two weeks or a month old is a poor practice. They may start growing well and look fine for ten days or two weeks, only to develop leg weakness, grow thin and "snakey" in appearance about the head; their wing feathers will grow long and begin to droop slightly; the skin and flesh on their toes and legs will become pale in color and will dry up till they appear like two small bones with skin stretched tight over them. Once a chick is in this condition it is only a matter of days or hours before it has crossed the Great Divide.

A baby chick reproduces its own weight over and over during the first eight weeks, more often than you would think on first thought. To do this it must have correct nourishment, correct bedding, warmth, fresh air and regular attention.

Green food, mineral food, grit and animal food in correct portions and clean quarters are necessary to the best possible growth of baby chicks. We cannot keep their quarters too clean or pure. Mites and lice cause the death of as many chicks each year as there are raised to maturity.

Baby chicks need variety if possible. Baby chick scratch grains besides mash food should be supplied. Food furnished that is not properly balanced is feed wasted and possibly chicks too. Many feed two much of one thing and not enough of another. Under present conditions we must face the situation of high priced feeds. Certain grains and ground foods are either not available in different localities or so high in price poultrymen cannot afford their use. Situations like these are what make it necessary for you to plan ahead—to take your work—your responsibility of raising the youngsters seriously. There is a way around each and every difficulty. This is no time to quit. It certainly is not time to say "I can't do it under present conditions and prices of feeds." "Can't" never did anything. Say you can and that you will. Be one hundred per cent efficient. Your own lack of doing the things that should be done, when they should be done and in the manner they should be done is a greater drain on your pocketbook than high priced feeds. Experience is a great teacher but it costs a lot of time and money to experiment. Don't waste time, eggs, feed and money. Look ahead and do it right. Decide what you should do and how you should do it and then—do it. Keep ahead of yourself. It's really too late to plan on what work should be done today. That is quite like mending the roof after the rain. What shall be done later? That is the question. Look ahead days—weeks—months, to insure your success. Be

sure you are right, then go ahead and as the great Grant said, "Fight it out on those lines if it takes all summer."

### The American Laying Contest.

Considered as a whole the weather for February was about normal. Some days were mild and pleasant, followed by short cold spells and blustery weather. Very few days produced any zero temperature, and that only in the fore part of the month. On most farms in this section it has required the most of February for poultry to overcome the effects of suffering from the extreme winter weather throughout December and January.

We feel very well satisfied with the February work of all the females in the contest including the two-year-old hens. The average production for the month from all the females in the Leghorns contest was 16.1 eggs per pullet. The average for all females of the eighteen varieties in the Breeders' contest was 16.5 eggs per pullet. The average for the coming two-year-old hens in the yearling hen contest was 14.7 eggs per hen. All the females seemed to be on the increase during the last two weeks of the months and barring bad weather we anticipate some higher records next month.

One thing certain the work of the fifty-one pens of exhibition bred birds in the Breeders' contest the past winter has proven that high standard birds will more than lay a profitable number of eggs during winter. In view of the shortage and high prices for all foodstuff we feel well satisfied with this contest to date. Several pens of these exhibition bred birds have really made unusually high records for winter months. Especially is this true in the case of Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Light and Red Sussex, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, White Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds and Whites and Mottled Anconas.

### The Leghorn Contest.

As in the case of January the leading pens for the month of February in this contest produced a few more eggs than the leading pens in the Breeders' contest. During the last half of the month these birds developed a laying streak where 500 Leghorn pullets produced from 60 to 68 per cent production.

The best individual record was female No. 664, from Missouri. She produced 28 eggs in 28 days. Six other females coming from five different States each produced 27 eggs in the 28 days.

The eight highest records for pens of five pullets are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
101. Ohio .....	120
99. Ohio .....	119
61. Missouri .....	116
75. Kansas .....	114
79. Colorado .....	112
110. Pennsylvania .....	111
95. New Jersey .....	109
91. Arizona .....	104

The seven highest records for pens of five pullets in the Leghorn contest for the past four months are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
110. Pennsylvania .....	367
91. Arizona .....	308
70. Washington .....	307
121. Pennsylvania .....	303
79. Colorado .....	281
132. Kansas .....	281
71. Missouri .....	281

### Exhibition Breeders' Contest.

Twenty-eight pullets in this contest each laid 25 or more eggs in the 28 days of February. One or more pullets of each variety in the contest numbered among these high producers. Two pullets tied for first place for February, each producing 28 eggs, one of this pair was a light Sussex pullet No. 486, from Ohio, and the other a White Leghorn pullet No. 102, from Missouri. Three pullets tied for second place, each producing 27 eggs. Eight were a tie for third place with a production of 26 eggs each.

The actual sales value of eggs laid in February for the average pullet in this contest was 83 cents per pullet; sales value of eggs laid for average pullet from November 1 to March 1, \$1.90; sales value of eggs from first pen of five pullets for February, \$5.70; sales value of eggs by best pen of five pullets, November 1 to March 1, \$18.15.

The five highest pens to date in the Exhibition Breeders' contest are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
43. White Wyandottes, Illinois	363
48. Light Sussex, Ohio	333
27. White Orpingtons, Ohio	320
35. Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Illinois	291
45. White Wyandottes, Connecticut	278

The five highest pens of six pullets each is as follows for February:

Pen	Eggs
48. Light Sussex, Ohio	114
31. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Missouri	140
30. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, New York	103
27. White Orpingtons, Ohio	103
24. Barred Plymouth Rocks, New York	103
1. Single Comb Black Leghorns, Georgia	103

There are several individual pullets in this contest which give promise of producing an extra large number of eggs before the end of the year. All the pullets were bred by breeders of exhibition birds who have attained well known reputations on account of their winning records at the leading shows of national reputation.

We are well pleased that some of the very best individuals of this whole lot are among the highest egg producers to date. The five best records from November first to March first are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
273. White Orpingtons, Ohio	91
351. Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Illinois	86
234. White Wyandottes, Illinois	84
385. Silver Wyandottes, South Dakota	81
435. White Wyandottes, Illinois	80

#### Exhibition Breeder Contest.

The varieties entered in this contest made the following average for February:

	Eggs
15 Single Comb Black Leghorn pullets	17.2
15 Single Comb Brown Leghorn pullets	17.1
15 Single Comb Buff Leghorn pullets	18
15 Single Comb White Leghorn pullets	14.7
15 Mottled Ancona pullets	10.6
15 White Plymouth Rock pullets	17.7
15 Buff Plymouth Rock pullets	11.6
15 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets	15.3
15 White Orpington pullets	18.7
15 Single Comb Rhode Island Red pullets	18.1
15 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red pullets	15
15 Rose Comb Rhode Island White pullets	16.6
15 Silver Wyandotte pullets	16.1
15 Columbian Wyandotte pullets	10.4
15 White Wyandotte pullets	19
10 Red Sussex pullets	11
5 Light Sussex pullets	22.8
15 Speckled Sussex pullets	12.8

#### Yearling Hen Contest.

The hens in this contest were most all good layers last year. The majority of them did not start molting until November or early December. The severe winter held them back from beginning to lay until late in January and early in February. They have made very good records for February with an average of over 14 eggs per hen. The five highest pens for February are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
67. White Leghorns, Canada	98
1. White Rocks, Illinois	97
57. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	92
69. White Leghorns, Missouri	90
13. Barred Rocks, South Dakota	90

The five highest pens of five hens to date are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
35. Black Langshans, Kansas	217
43. Rhode Island Whites, Texas	191
13. Barred Plymouth Rocks, South Dakota	183
1. White Plymouth Rocks, Illinois	177
57. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	174

The following hens made the best individual records for February:

Hen	Eggs
379. White Wyandottes, Arkansas	26
598. White Leghorns, Missouri	25
19. White Rocks, Illinois	24
517. White Leghorns, Missouri	24

In addition there was one White Leghorn from Nebraska, two Single Comb Reds from Wisconsin, two White Rocks from Kansas and one Russian Orloff from Iowa which laid 23 eggs each.

The following individual hens have laid the greatest total number of eggs to date:

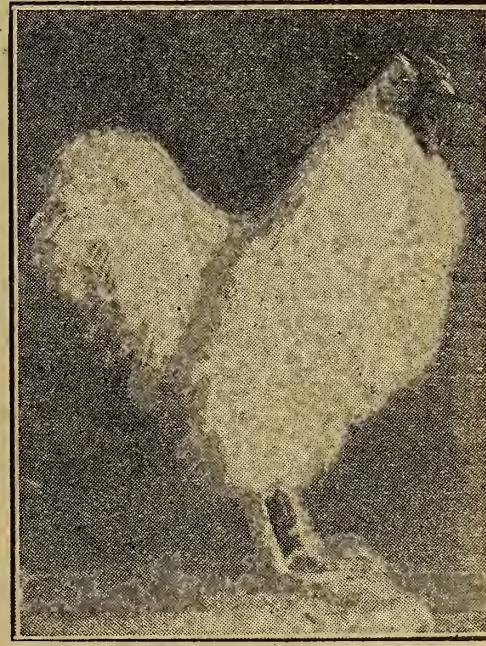
Hen	Eggs
458. Rhode Island White, New Jersey	72
119. Russian Orloff, Iowa	63
447. Rhode Island White, Texas	59
438. Rhode Island White, Texas	57
19. White Rocks, Illinois	57

#### POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Every Farm in the United States Should Have Poultry, and Good Poultry Too.—Start Your Farm Flock Today and Have Layers by Fall and Winter.

By HUBERT D. WHITE.

**T**HERE is a whole lot of good sense in the following, which is taken from a yearbook of the Encyclopedia Britannica: "Within the last few years the abandonment of a number of the largest spectacular poultry farms in America has had a marked effect upon the general attitude there toward large poultry projects. People are not so ready to engage in them or to take reports of quick successes on a large scale at their face value. The public is learning to discriminate, as qualified observers acquainted with the history of various enterprises of this kind have always done, between the real and the fictitious successes. There are many large poultry farms in the United States and the number may greatly increase, but too many of those kept prominently before the public as practical poultry farms have used the publicity that could be thus secured to advertise something that they had to sell, not



First Cockerel at Ft. Worth, Texas,  
1918. Bred and owned by G. M.  
Field, Dallas, Texas. See his  
advertisement in this issue.

to consumers of poultry produce, but to producers.

"The lines in which operations on a large scale have been undoubtedly successful for long periods are the growth of ducks for the market, and sale and exhibition of breeding fowls. Duck growing has been developed on a large scale on independent farms. Several of these for many years have produced about 50,000 ducks a year. One grower who operates two large farms some miles apart produces from 70,000 to 80,000 ducks a year. Farms producing from 10,000 to 15,000 ducks a year are much more numerous than those making a much larger output. The successful farms are all operated by owners who have built up from small beginnings. The plants established on a large scale at the start, as investments, invariably fail.

"The larger plants doing a business in exhibition and stock fowls grow only a part (sometimes a small part) of the birds that they sell. This is a necessary condition because selling ability and judicious advertising develop a demand far greater than can be supplied from the stock

grown upon one farm. This class of poultry cannot be crowded but must have ample range. So as the business grows the breeder usually puts out as much stock as possible on other farms, and often also buys stock from smaller breeders. The latter leads to some abuses, but on the whole is to the advantage of all concerned. Very large plants of this type are not numerous.

"By far the greater number of poultry farms of all types are small, requiring the services of only one or two men. The plants for growing roasting chickens are on this scale, or smaller. Only a few of these have an annual output exceeding 2,000 or 3,000 chickens. The special farms at Petaluma, Cal., are on about the same scale. In the roaster growing section of Massachusetts and on the egg farms of Petaluma troubles due to carrying large stocks of fowls continuously on small areas of land are increasing. The same condition is apparent on many of the scattered farms. This and the gradual increase of interest in poultry among general farmers and those residents of town who have room to keep poultry constantly tend to restrict the growth of exclusive poultry farms. With variations due to difference in customs and economic conditions in different countries, the conditions of poultry production are much the same the world over. With the decline of confidence in mammoth poultry projects an unusual interest arose, as if in reaction, in methods of keeping small flocks of fowls in very close confinement. This plan was exploited largely by the sale of books, each of which described a 'system' devised by its author, whereby a very small number of fowls might be made enormously profitable. Such ideas had often been exploited in a small way. At that time skillful advertising on a very large scale enabled some of the promoters to realize very large profits. In America, where the movement started, it made quite a sensation for several years. In England it was at first ridiculed as characteristically American, but before long English promoters were exploiting similar ideas. The interest in these highly intensive methods still continued, but greatly abated. The indications are that the net result of the movement will be to add many recruits to the number of poultry keepers who use more rational methods."

#### RAISE MORE POULTRY

By Harley L. Williams, Extension Poultry Husbandman,  
A. & M. College, Mississippi.

**I**T DOES not take many letters of the alphabet to spell "hatch early," but when we consider the many advantages to be gained by the farmers, back yard poultry keepers, or the poultryman who is in the business for dollars and cents, we realize that this is a very important subject at this time. We all know that the early hatched pullets are the ones that begin laying early in the fall, when our hens are usually growing a winter coat of feathers and, incidentally, taking a long rest.

To have early fall layers we must have early hatched pullets. Pullets hatched late in the season will not mature in time to begin laying before the fall and winter is upon us. A dozen eggs in the winter months are worth as much as two dozen in the spring and summer months, when they are plentiful.

There are quite a few other advantages to be gained by hatching early. The chicks are, as a rule, the strongest and most vigorous because they are produced from eggs laid while the hens are in their best breeding condition. After a long period of laying, hens lose something of their vitality and capacity to transmit vigor to their offspring, and so late hatched chickens, on the whole, are decidedly inferior to early hatched in vigor and constitution.

Because they are more thrifty and vigorous early hatched chickens make quicker, better and cheaper growth than late chickens. Thrifty chickens get more from a given quantity of feed than others. Weak and undersized chickens often consume as much feed as much larger and better developed birds and still make no perceptible growth. Early chickens develop to the stage where they can withstand extreme heat and the attacks of parasites which are most numerous and troublesome in hot weather. Late chickens are likely to be caught by severe heat just at the stage of growth when heat is most debilitating to them. In their weakened condition they then become an easy prey to lice and mites, the growth is interrupted and when the cold, wet weather comes in the fall they are peculiarly susceptible to it and likely to develop cold,

while vigorous early hatched chickens find the coolness stimulating and are not injured by the dampness.

Early hatching reduces the risk due to the vicissitude of hatching. When eggs do not hatch early in the season there is time to find the reason for poor hatching and correct it before the season is too far advanced to get reasonably early chicks in the numbers desired. In that case poultry production may not be reduced at all, and egg production was retarded only a few weeks. When late hatching is not satisfactory the crop of poultry is cut short and egg production fails.

Early hatched cockerels are ready for the market when prices are highest.

Growing chicks, laying hens and your selected breeders need an abundance of green feed. This can be produced in most States in the South practically through the entire year by sowing to rye, rape or oats, a small plot of ground where the chickens can have access to it at all times. Those who have not the necessary ground for this can supply the small flock with plenty of good succulent green feed by planting in the garden a few rows of rape, mustard or lettuce. In addition to the above feed, chickens need oyster shells principally for the building of egg shells and grit to grind up their feed they consume. Water is the least expensive item required in the poultry yard and one of the most important. Keep plenty of fresh water where your chickens can drink all they want at will. Don't allow your drinking vessels to stand empty half of the time. Scald with boiling water or thoroughly wash with a good germicide or disinfect once a week.

House your poultry, if possible, in a house facing the south with a good solid roof, end and back, with an open



Bred and owned by Carrington Jones, Capleville, Tenn.

wire front. In extreme hot months a twelve-inch opening at the back just under the eaves is advisable. This should be covered with one-inch mesh wire to keep out varmints. Clean your poultry houses once a week and once a month in the summer, and twice a month in winter thoroughly scald and disinfect by spraying or whitewashing. It is much easier to keep the houses, yards and drinking vessels in a clean, sanitary condition than it is to stamp out lice, mites and disease which are usually brought about by filthy conditions.

We presume most poultry keepers have already selected their birds for breeding purposes. If not, select your very best laying hens, preferably hens that are beginning their second laying year and mate them with a good, vigorous cockerel about one year old. If you have pullets for breeders try to mate a two-year-old male with them.

**pratts**

**Start  
Them Right**  
For the first three weeks, the danger period, feed

**Pratts  
Baby Chick Food**

a "baby food for baby chicks." It's "life insurance" for your chicks. Builds bone and muscle—prevents digestive troubles—removes the risk from chick growing.

**CHICK NECESSITIES**

In addition to Pratts Baby Chick Food and Poultry Regulator, you should have on hand for quick use

**Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy**  
to prevent and overcome white diarrhea and other bowel troubles.

**Pratts Lice Killers**  
to exterminate destructive vermin. In three forms—Powdered Lice Killer, Lice Salve and Head Lice Ointment.

**Pratts Poultry Disinfectant**  
to keep brooders and coops sanitary and free from disease germs.

**Pratts Red Mite Special**  
which is sure death to the profit-killing, blood-sucking mites.

**"Your Money Back If You Are Not Satisfied"**

435 Write for Chick Book—FREE

**PRATT FOOD COMPANY**  
Philadelphia Chicago Toronto

If Mediterranean breeds, such as Minorcas, Leghorns, etc., twelve to fifteen females to the male. If Americans, or general purpose breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, etc., ten to twelve females to the male. If birds are not given the run of the farm or a good sized yard and are confined to rather close quarters, would decrease the number of females. About twelve to one male for the first named breeds and about nine or ten to the male in the latter breeds.

Give plenty of wholesome food. As a grain food for the farmer we would suggest equal parts by weight of corn and oats, cracked corn preferred. If you can add ten per cent sunflower seed to the above grain ration, so much the better. In addition to a grain feed, a mash is very essential. What we call a good wartime mash is made by mixing equal parts by weight, ground oats, wheat bran, corn meal and cottonseed meal. The cottonseed meal should be fresh and the very best grade obtainable, free from linters and hulls. Mix thoroughly and feed dry in hoppers or boxes about six inches deep with slats nailed across the top about three inches apart. The slats will prevent the birds from scratching feed out and wasting it. Keep the hoppers protected from the direct rays of the sun and where it will not rain in them. Keep all feed-stuffs for poultry free from dampness and mold.

The world war has brought about unusual food conditions, and it behooves each and every loyal American, where possible, to produce every bit of the food possible.

A hundred hens on every farm. A hundred eggs from every hen, is the slogan of the United States Department of Agriculture. However, we realize there are numbers of people throughout the South, especially people who reside in cities, who have not the room to keep one hundred hens. We also realize there are scores of people who could produce all the poultry and eggs they consume for home consumption and a surplus to sell. We are told food will win the war. By producing poultry, meat and eggs for home use, and a surplus to sell, we release beef and pork for our own soldiers and our allies and deal a direct blow to Prussianism.

For further information address your county agent, State College of Agriculture or United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

#### LOOK TO GREATER PRODUCTION.

We Must Raise More Chickens and Ducks During the Coming Year.—Will You Do Your Part?

By Mrs. Fred Sieglinger, Stillwater, Okla.

**D**O WE realize that our meat supply is limited and the problem is growing more serious every day. What can be done? We must not only conserve—we must produce. Our Uncle Sam tells us "to raise more poultry." This is certainly good advice as there is no quicker way to increase the meat supply than by the poultry route. Here at Sunny Slope Farm we do our "bit" by raising the Dark

Cornish and Red Sussex chickens, also the big Buff ducks, formerly called Buff Orpington ducks.

Our Dark Cornish and Red Sussex are quick growing, large breeds, as they sell for more than the small varieties, and by trapnesting and careful selection we have developed our strains to equal the Leghorns as layers. This makes extra work but is well worth the trouble.

The Buff ducks are a three-purpose fowl as they furnish lots of eggs, feathers and tender meat. Their eggs are large, white and of a fine flavor. The Buffs lay throughout the winter, spring and summer. In September they molt and rest for several weeks and are ready to lay during the fall if not allowed to grow too fat. When full-grown they weigh from seven to nine pounds. The ducklings grow very rapidly and will weigh about five pounds when two months old and make the most delicious fries and roasts. In color they are quite a novelty, being a golden yellow except the neck and head of the drake which is a soft seal brown. They are light feeders and good forages and gather up thousands of insects on land and water, so are very little expense.

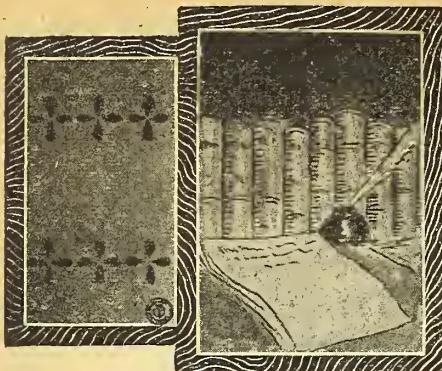
Ducks are not troubled with insect pests such as mites



First White Wyandotte Cock, Fort Worth, Texas, 1918. Bred and owned by G. M. Field, Dallas, Texas.

and lice, nor subject to diseases, hence make less work and are easier to raise than chickens. Every farmer could with profit keep a large flock of Buff ducks, and the townman with a back yard can easily keep a small flock at very little expense as they eat all kinds of waste, such as potato parings, cabbage leaves, lawn clippings, table scraps, etc. A dozen can supply a family with eggs, meat and feathers. They scratch no gardens and a two-foot fence will confine them.

The production of ducks especially should be encouraged at this time of meat shortage, because of the rapidity with which they grow.



# EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

## May and June Are Good Hatching Months.

Birds hatched during May and June will make your show birds and layers for December and January. If you have not been successful in getting out all the chicks you desire, do not be afraid to hatch during these months for you will find that birds hatched at this time will prove just as valuable layers and show birds as if they were hatched in March and April.

Later hatched birds always have better color and will as a rule win over March hatched birds in the December and January shows. The smaller breeds especially should be hatched now as they develop quicker and it is not necessary to get them out so early. Other advantages of hatching now is that you will not be bothered with cold damp weather as in the early spring, which is very injurious to the health and growth of the little chicks.

There is sure to be a large demand for good breeding stock during the coming fall and winter as well as show birds and by getting out a lot of birds you will be in a position to take care of all of your orders. We think that feed will be much lower and you can afford to hatch out more late chicks. Hatch all you possibly can and start your advertising early in the summer and dispose of your bulk of birds so as to keep from feeding and housing them through the winter. We do not understand why more breeders do not advertise early and dispose of these birds, therefore saving feed and room, and not wait until February or March to start their advertising, after carrying them through the entire winter. You can afford to sell birds much cheaper early in the fall than to carry them through the winter and then sell them. Take a tip from us and hatch all you can and advertise early and dispose of them before going into winter.

## Watch for Lice at This Season of the Year.

Lice can and will cause you a great deal of trouble and loss until you fight them every day in the year. A great many people are ignorant regarding lice and are of the opinion that their birds have some contagious disease, while their birds are only infested with lice. Little chicks cannot thrive and grow if they have lice,

neither can old birds pay you the right profit when infested with them.

At this season of the year lice will breed very fast and will cause you great loss and disappointment. I have often heard that it was hard to raise little chicks during June and July, as they would "sleep" themselves to death during these hot months. Of course people under this impression are ignorant in regard to lice. If you will catch a small chick that has a tendency to mope around and sleep during the summer months you will find this chick covered with lice.

Don't think that your birds are not lousy and fail to fight lice during the summer months, because right here is where you will get into trouble. For I have never found a bird that I would be willing to make a wager on that was free from lice. Remember, it is second nature for birds to have lice and you have to fight them at all times to keep your birds free from these pests.

## Handling Sick Fowls.

No one wishes the disagreeable duty of handling sick fowls. A sick fowl seldom cares to eat, but it will drink. Then why not give the medicine in the drinking water. Here are a few remedies:

For the cholera give a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid in each quart of drinking water. For indigestion use five drops of the tincture of nux vomica. For roup use a tablespoonful of chlorate of potash. For general debility use the nux vomica one day and twenty drops of tincture of iron the next. For little chicks that are weak in the legs use a tablespoonful of phosphate of soda. Give all these remedies in one quart of water. They may not be "sure cures" but the method is the easiest, cheapest and best.

I have tried alum water with success for cankers in fowls and as I have not seen this given in your journal, I thought it might be of benefit to someone. I put alum in the water. If the fowl is too ill to drink I take a spoon and pour some down its throat. I have cured in every instance and cured the same fowl more than once.

## The Best Method of Raising Young Chicks.

An egg that is fit for human consumption, if it is fertile and is incubated, will develop in the short period of twenty-one days into an active, living thing—a baby chick. In order to do this, a wonderful and rapid transformation must take place. The mistakes that are made from the day the egg starts to develop until it is

laid and hatched, and the chick is about two months old is the most vital period in its whole existence, even if it should live to be ten years old. This covers a period of only a little more than three months, but the things which are done by a poultryman during these few days are the things which lay the foundation for his success or failure for the coming year and perhaps for many years to come. You can trace any failure to its ultimate beginning, and you will find that it started with the egg in the breeding stock, during incubation or during the first few days of feeding and brooding the young chicks. Why poultry raisers will drift along and suffer loss of high priced eggs, death in the shell, death from white diarrhea, loss from improper feeding, loss from wrong methods of brooding and similar mistakes is more than we can understand, especially when it is just as easy and less expensive to do the right thing.

Some poultry raisers seldom ever lose an egg or a chick. They make money from their flock while others right by the side of them fail. If anybody else can raise a fine flock of standard-bred chickens in 1918, you can do the same. The secret of success lies only in the use of the right methods.

One of America's greatest poultry experts was born on a Missouri farm. His father died when he was a small boy and he took up poultry raising. His relatives threatened to disinherit him if he did not give it up. His friends said he was wasting his time and money. He stuck to it in spite of every sort of discouragement. He studied, experimented and applied his knowledge. He succeeded in raising more poultry and better poultry than anyone in his neighborhood or his State. Poultrymen recognized his ability and later he became director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station. He has filled many positions of prominence in his own State and in national organizations. We believe that it can be safely said that "Tom" Quisenberry is today sending out helpful advice to more poultry raisers, in more States and in more countries than any other one poultry authority in the world.

He has just issued a bulletin on feeding the baby chicks, the layers and breeding stock, also a book on poultry raising which he offers to send free to every one of our readers. If you will write the American School of Poultry Husbandry, Box 412, Leavenworth, Kan., and ask for a copy of Professor Quisenberry's latest book on poultry, they will be glad to send you a copy at no cost to you whatever.



Under this heading we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

#### Roosters Lay Eggs!

Amsterdam, May 1.—Roosters lay eggs!

Scoff if you like; but Prussia has officially ruled that they do—and that ends it.

Let the Bochum Volksblatt tell about the ruling:

"On the occasion of the egg-card distribution at Duderstadt a resident was refused his voucher on the ground that he was the owner of five cock fowls.

"The man naturally put forward the explanation that cocks do not lay eggs. He could not impose on the officials, however, by any such specious argument as this.

"They fixed him with their glittering eyes, and sternly informed him that from the point of view of the State cocks were fowls, and fowls laid eggs, and that therefore his fowls laid eggs—whatever he might choose to call the birds.

"From this position neither logic nor entreaty could move them, and the unfortunate man had to go home cardless.

"In spite of all his efforts, however, the five cocks declined to lay any eggs."

#### Ferris Purchases the Hering White Leghorns.

One of the most notable transactions in the poultry industry in many years has just been announced by Frank E. Hering, of South Bend, Ind. We give it in his own words:

"To My Patrons: I have sold my Single Comb White Leghorn flock to Mr. George B. Ferris, of Grand Rapids, Mich. One immovable fact dictated this action: the pressure of work of patriotic, civic and business activities.

"I have assumed the general management of the War Savings Committee for the State of Indiana during the year of 1918, and the demands of this office, added to other interests, leave no time for supervision of the poultry business. I sincerely believe that I have on my plant one of the greatest two Single Comb White Leghorn flocks in the country. The matings have been most carefully made; the eggs are showing a high degree of fertility; the incubators are working satisfactorily; and, as Mr. Ferris has retained the plant organization, his customers are assured of getting the quality of stock, baby chicks and eggs advertised in my poultry literature. He has leased my plant and the flocks and matings will not be disturbed. Cordially yours,

"Frank E. Hering."

Mr. Ferris has leased Mr. Herin's \$30,000 poultry farm at South Bend, Ind., and will operate it in addition

to his extensive Grand Rapids plant. The pens will be left this season just as mated by Mr. Hering and the prices of eggs and chicks are wonderfully attractive considering the unusual quality of the stock.

#### Make Poultry Flocks More Efficient.

Poultry raisers have complained that their flocks will not return a profit under present prices of feed and poultry products. A few States in the East and some of the Provinces of Canada increased poultry production wholesale during the early months of the war. The increase in number of poultry naturally increased the demand for feeds which results in more expensive production. The increase in production reduced the price of poultry products. It is hoped that States in the Middle West, which produce a great deal of poultry and eggs, will be spared the experience of the New Englanders and Canadians.

The University of Missouri College of Agriculture is conducting a poultry campaign on a sounder basis.

The plan is to increase the efficiency of the flock. In this way the production can be maintained or probably increased by reducing the number of fowls kept. The plan involves weeding out the unprofitable birds and keeping only those which return a profit above their feed cost. Thus, the average egg production per bird may be increased and the unprofitable birds, which increase the total amount of feed consumed without contributing to the egg production, will be eliminated. More efficient management of the flock is also advocated so that intelligent feeding may really make some flocks profitable which are now merely contributing to a further shortage of feed without laying their quota of eggs.

#### New Catalogue of "Aristocrats."

We have just been favored with Mr. W. D. Holterman's new 1918 catalogue, which only further proves that this well known Barred Rock breeder always sends out from "Holter Roost" articles of quality. It is a pleasure indeed to be the recipient of anything as fine and artistic as this book, beautifully illustrating Mr. Holterman's famous "Aristocrat" Barred Plymouth Rocks, his lovely place, "Holter's Roost," near Ft. Wayne, Ind., and also giving a bit of his personal history and the phenomenal success which he has achieved. Mr. Holterman is generous enough to offer his catalogue free, and we can only say that anyone is indeed missing a treat not to take advantage of this opportunity.

## **SOME OF THE GREATEST LIVING BARRED ROCKS**

**were produced by MY CUSTOMERS from Aristocrat eggs last season**

This statement means that **my customers produced some of the very greatest Barred Rocks in all America—in all the world—from Aristocrat eggs. Hundreds of prize-winners—prize-winners in the biggest, largest shows of the entire continent—were hatched and raised and exhibited—by my customers—from regular Aristocrat eggs purchased last spring.** (Note: The same identical hens and cock birds which produced those great winners this past season are again mated up right now.)

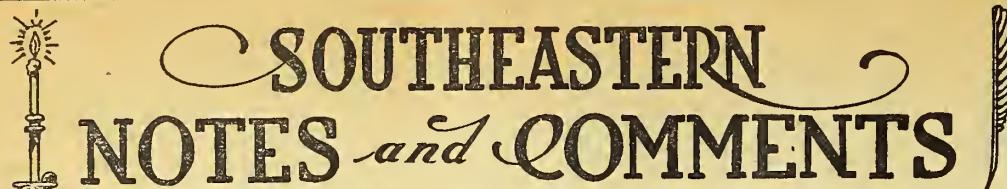
**While you are breeding and raising chickens, why not breed, feed and raise THE BEST? Why not? It costs no more to feed and raise the very richest Aristocrats than to raise scrubs. THINK!**

Send today for big, beautiful new catalogue and special booklet (free) and read the convincing proofs, under such headings as these: "Purchases Aristocrat eggs and wins out at the biggest show in America;" "A simply phenomenal record in Texas;" "First and second cockerel in New Jersey from Aristocrat eggs;" "Figure out this phenomenal record in Canada;" "Thirty-six ribbons, three championships;" "A great victory in Pennsylvania;" "Four first prizes at State Show," etc., etc. Regular prices: 15 eggs for \$10; 30 for \$17.50; 50 for \$25; 100 for \$50; 500 for \$200.



**Eggs Now Half Price**

**W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier Box A Fort Wayne, Ind., U. S. A.**



# SOUTHEASTERN NOTES and COMMENTS

By D. R. McBRAYER, Mooresboro, N. C.

April the 6th marks the first anniversary of the entrance of America into the great world war and with its coming comes the realization that, like our allies, we too are going to find that perhaps we were a little too confident when we thought that it would soon be over, for indeed the end is not in sight. This war will end only when Germany has been whipped and that most completely. There is no further hope for peace by conciliation and we may as well proceed to give her that whipping which she is so sorely in need of. It is going to take a great amount of money, a large number of our best manhood, a great amount of sacrifice on the part of every man, woman and child in our country, and possibly a year or two's time to do the job, but there is no use doubting that we can and will do it. Germany's gains in Russia, that nation so completely devoid of ability to keep up what it helped to start, will no doubt prolong the war many days and call for the lives of many more of America's young manhood, but we have this manhood, we have the resources and above all the determination to see this war through to a peace that will guarantee small nations their right to live and grow and rule themselves, moreover to see Germany, the most savage, the most heartless, the most dishonorable and wicked nation in all the world, come down upon her knees and beg for mercy. Oh! won't there be rejoicing in the world and in heaven too, when that day shall finally come on which the army of democracy, the army of God and the army of America and her allies shall march forth to that complete victory to which our faces and our all is now turned? Peace on earth, good will toward men! May the day soon come when all nations, both great and small, shall take this, the Master's word, as their slogan and put it into practice! To that day we must set our faces, putting forth our very best efforts in every line of our endeavors to this end.

We are now in the midst of the hatching season and this month should see the farms and poultry farms of the South well stocked with baby chicks. There is work for every one to do this year and the work for the farmers of the South is to produce food. We must have food to win the war and ever chick raised is that much extra food. We just must raise more chicks this year than ever before, both for eating and for laying purposes. There is no quicker and surer way of increasing the meat supply of America and her allies than by raising a largely increased number of poultry during the spring and summer. We are going to need great numbers of pullets for laying next fall and winter and we must get them hatched off now. Set every egg that you possibly can and then raise every chick hatched and by so doing you will be help-

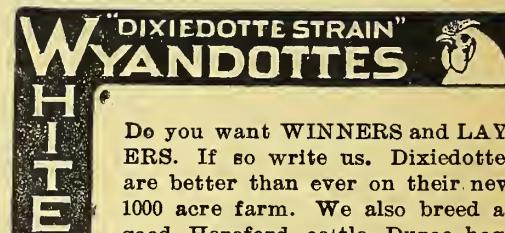
ing very largely to win this war. It takes two years to bring a cow or steer to maturity and one-half as long to grow hog meat. To produce poultry meat only a few months are required. We need the meat now and during the next year. Two years hence may be too late. Won't every Southern farmer do his "bit" by getting busy now. What you may raise perhaps may seem small but it is these little things that go to make up that great mass of supplies constantly going to our fighting men "over there." They are calling to you and I. Are we going to heed the call? Are we? Next fall we may be judged and may we not be found a "slacker."

Give the growing chicks plenty of outdoor exercise, but beware of dampness in the brood coops and heavy rains while they are outdoors. Lice are also coming into their own, now that the weather is warming up and unless watched they will take away many of your young chicks. Give them plenty of feed composed of cracked corn, clipped oats and wheat screenings if you have them. A mash made of bran and meat scraps should also be provided in hoppers where they can eat all they want.

The Mecklenburg Poultry Club, Charlotte, N. C., held their annual rally at the Mecklenburg hotel Tuesday night, March 19. Refreshments were served and everybody enjoyed the evening. These annual get-together meetings of the poultrymen of the State are worth much to the members as they are able to discuss conditions and methods of doing things

that help each other very much. We found it impossible to get away from business long enough to attend this meeting and we are sorry for it, for we never met a finer bunch of fanciers than those at Charlotte. We wish that other poultry clubs would have these meetings along through the year as it would be worth much for their members to come together at this season of the year. Keep your eye on the Mecklenburg Poultry Club; they are up and doing.

We have just tested out a metal egg crate for parcel post shipments, made by The Peerless Co., Gera, Va., and find that they are a very suitable container for shipping eggs direct to the consumer while they are fresh. The great trouble with shipping eggs by mail has been having to contend with broken eggs, however, The Peerless Company seem to have overcome this trouble, since we were able to send eggs in these crates to cities where the mail is handled very roughly without a single egg being even cracked. There are many families in cities who would be very glad to make arrangements with you to furnish them eggs during the summer months, especially when eggs are so hard to find in a fresh condition, and if you want to receive the highest market



Do you want WINNERS and LAYERS. If so write us. Dixiedottes are better than ever on their new 1000 acre farm. We also breed as good Hereford cattle, Duroc hogs and Airedale Terrier dogs. Write us your wants.

**AXSONIA STOCK FARM**  
Carrington Jones in Charge  
Route No. 1, Capleville, Tenn.

## S. C. Black Minorcas

## B. P. Rocks, Thompson's "Ringlets"

(Cockerel Mating)

I am selling fine fertile eggs from my Blue Ribbon winners at Memphis Tri-State, Chattanooga and Knoxville of last year. My birds are bred for eggs, vigor and quality, and the only thing cheap about the eggs is the price. Eggs, each variety, \$3 per 15. 9 strong chicks guaranteed from each setting or order duplicated at half price.

## S. C. BEARD,

Broadford, Va.

## MAPLESDIDE Barred Plymouth Rocks

They have gone to South Africa Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, Canada & Mexico. Why not to you?

**EGGS** \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 50; \$10.00 per 100. Extra selects \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Day old chix. Circular free.

O. F. MITTENDORFF

Box M

LINCOLN, ILL.

## WHITE ROCK EGGS

That will hatch and produce winners. Our birds won the past season at Tri-State Fair, Memphis, 1917, won 1-2 cock, 1-2-5 hen, 1-8 cockerel, 1-4 pullet, 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young pen. Grand Champion Cockerel of show. \$50.00 sweepstakes over all varieties. \$25.00 Southern sweepstakes. Ex-President's Silver Cup best pen.

At Arkansas State Fair, Ft. Smith, 1917, 1-3 cock, 1-2 cockerel, 2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-4 pullet, 1 old pen and 1 young pen. Silver Cup Champion pen. Cup, best pen American class.

You need blood for this trap-nested, laying and winning strain. Write us

**COUNTY AVENUE POULTRY FARM,**

Mrs. Ira Johnson, Prop.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Texarkana

Arkansas

prices for your eggs, get some of these metal eggs cases and get busy. They are made in two, three and four dozen sizes, are light and easily made ready for shipment.

Have you bought that setting of eggs to improve your flock yet? If not, can you afford to keep poor laying hens another year with feeds selling at the present prices? The heavy laying hens are the ones that are paying the big profits now. She costs no more to feed than the poor layer and her chicks are no harder to raise. If you are breeding scrub chickens, get rid of them now and start raising purebreds. If your strain of purebreds are poor layers, then get rid of them too. There are heavy laying strains of every breed almost and we should try to get the best there is. Improve your flock each year and you will make more money off them.

There has been a great demand for breeding stock this year, according to reports from many breeders, and the egg trade seems to be coming along satisfactorily. There is much money in the country and the people are investing heavily in purebred live stock and poultry. If all the farms of the South were stocked with this sort of stock there would be thousands of dollars added to their revenue each year, and while many of them are waking up to this fact, it will take many more years yet to rid the South of scrub live stock.

#### Parcel Post Will Deliver Live Chicks.

Washington, March 11.—Live chicks may be sent by parcel post after March 15, provided they are properly prepared for mailing. The postoffice department order said today chicks could not be insured or sent C. O. D., nor carried to destinations more than seventy-two hours' mailing distance.

This announcement on the part of the government will be welcomed by those engaged in the baby chick business. The seventy-two-hour limit means practically any distance at which baby chicks could be safely sent by express. The added advantage of the delivery of baby chicks by parcel post is that purchasers living on rural routes and not in town can have their chicks delivered at their door by the mail man. The parcel post delivery of baby chicks will undoubtedly double and treble the business.



#### MARK YOUR CHICKS

Everyone who raises chickens should use a poultry punch. By marking your chicks, they can be identified anywhere and there is no chance of their mixing up with your neighbors chickens.

#### POULTRY PUNCH FREE

Get one of your neighbors to subscribe to the INDUSTRIOUS HEN and send us 50 cents and we will give you a punch free. Or send your renewal at 50 cents. Get busy now and let us send you a Poultry Punch absolutely free. Address,

**THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN**

609 Republic Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

## You Can Speed Up the Growth of Your Chicks

Quick growth is the cheapest growth—the greatest gain on the least feed. Quick growth means health, vigor, vitality—low mortality. Quick growth means profit. Force your chicks by feeding them

### Succulenta

It is a concentrated poultry food containing certain mineral elements essential to rapid, sturdy growth of chicks. It is quickly soluble in water. Simply dissolve one wafer in a quart of the birds' drinking water. If Succulenta is not entirely satisfactory, your money will be returned without a quibble.

Harvey A. Drew, Vernon, N. J., writes: "I herewith enclose an order for \$5 worth of Succulenta. A pen of 5 pullets that were Succulenta chicks won the December Cup in the National Egg Contest with 113 eggs." He says Succulenta is "a great help in raising chicks." Try Succulenta in your flock.

*Succulenta will make your chicks grow and your hens lay.  
When ordering please give your feed dealer's name.*

100 Wafers postpaid	\$ .50	500 Wafers postpaid	\$1.75
250 Wafers postpaid	1.00	1000 Wafers postpaid	3.00

THE SUCCULENTA COMPANY      14 CAMPBELL STREET      NEWARK, N. J.

## WHITE ORPINGTONS

Quality, not quantity, and a square deal is my motto.

Send for circular

R. P. DORRIS,

Paris, Tenn.

## S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Exhibition and utility qualities. My birds have won as follows this season: First pullet and first pen at Jefferson Co. Fair; second old pen, third young pen, fourth hen and fifth pullet at Kentucky State Fair; first pen and third pullet at the Louisville show. Great winter layers. Eggs \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Address,

W. A. RAMSEY

Route No. 11

BUECHEL, KY.

## VAUGHN'S BARRED ROCKS

Narrow boned to the skin, snappy colored, kind that win. Raised on farm range. Healthy, vigorous. Hatching eggs, \$3 per 15; \$8 per 50; \$15 per 100.

JAS. S. VAUGHN

ATHENS, TENN.

## FREE! The International Poultry Yearbook

for 1917 1918. Profusely illustrated, durably bound, 9x12 inches in size. Contains complete reports of Madison Square, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City and other leading shows, together with many other valuable features. Tell us what variety you breed and we will tell you how you can get a copy of this great book FREE.

THE INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FEDERATION,

TOPEKA, KANSAS

## Norman's Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

From Trap-Nested, Bred-to-Lay

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Acknowledged as the World's best layers. Eggs \$8.00 per 100 and up. Baby Chicks \$16.00 per 100 and up. Write for catalog, it is free.

NORMAN'S POULTRY PLANT,

AMOS G. NORMAN,

Dept. 16

CHATSWORTH, ILL., U. S. A.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

Five mated pens of John S. Martin's Regal strain from his best blood lines. Pen 1 is headed by a son of his great cock bird, Sensation, which was first Boston cockerel in 1913. Pen 2 is headed by a son of his New York State Fair and Hagerstown prize winning cockerel 1915, Champion Crusader. Pen 3 is headed by a son of his Regal Champion which won the Hamilton Trophy at Hagerstown in 1915, as being the best bird in the show, 6,000 birds competing. Their mates are all of his best blood lines and are well balanced in every section, these pens should produce good results. The two remaining pens of my exhibition matings are exceptionally good. I have two pens of Martin's Regal Dorcas strain for egg production and they certainly shell out the eggs. Let me send you my mating list today describing these matings. I guarantee you a square deal and a good hatch.

LINCOLN POULTRY FARM,  
CLARENCE ROGERS, PROP. R. F. D. No. 2 LEITCHFIELD, KY.

## Jameson's S. C. Rhode Island Reds—200-Egg Strain

#### THE ORIGINAL BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN

Eggs from our CHAMPIONSHIP winners at St. Louis, Tri-State Fair, Illinois State Show and Southwestern Agricultural Fair now ready, at \$10.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00 per setting.

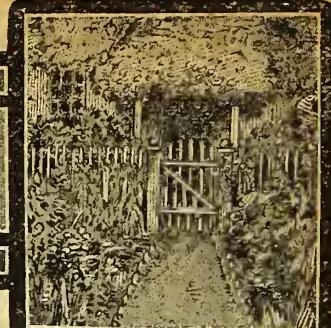
W. I. JAMESON, Jr.

Box 282-H

MAGNOLIA, ARK.



# FARM AND GARDEN



Under this department we aim to give our readers the best possible news matter pertaining to the farm, garden and other agricultural interests in a condensed form each month. Poultry raisers are usually engaged in other forms of agriculture and we hope they will profit from this department each month. We will be glad to have our readers and subscribers give their experiences here each month.

### Corn Best Silage Crop.

While a large number of crops have been used for silage within recent years, no crop has been found which is quite so good as corn for the Central States. In pointing out that corn is the most common and generally the best silo crop in Missouri and Illinois, the University of Missouri College of Agriculture cites the following advantages:

It yields uniformly a greater total amount of nutrients per acre than any other crop, packs well when cut at the proper stage, and forms just enough acid to preserve it and yet keep it palatable and nutritious as a feed. A special variety known as silage corn has been used in some cases, because of the greater tonnage which it yields. While such varieties give a greater tonnage, they yield no more actual nutrients.

The sweet or saccharine sorghums, and the grain or non-saccharine sorghums, have been used successfully for silage. As short season or dry season crops, sorghum may be substituted for corn.

Soy beans and cowpeas, when mixed with corn or sorghum, have been successfully used for silage. Alfalfa and the clovers offer possibilities as silage for emergencies when they cannot be satisfactorily cured as hay.

### Cholera Infection Carriers.

Pigeons, sparrows, crows and buzzards are especially dangerous because of their habit of feeding upon the carcasses of dead hogs. By smearing their bodies with the blood or tissue juices, they carry this infectious material to healthy hogs and set up a new outbreak of cholera. The only effective method by which cows and buzzards can be kept away from the premises is by avoiding those things which attract them to the place. Carcasses or other food material should not be left exposed to them.

The dog likewise is an infection carrier. Since by nature he is a meat eating animal, he feeds upon the carcasses of dead hogs and when his immediate appetite is satisfied, he almost invariably gathers up pieces of the diseased meat and carries them to his home. It is of utmost importance therefore if cholera is in the immediate neighborhood to confine the dog, and undertake to prevent strange dogs from trespassing on the farm.

Human beings are carriers of infection. The person who understands the possibility of infections on his shoes and clothing will refrain from visiting the hog lots of his neighbors where there are or have been sick hogs. He will also see that persons visiting his farm for any purpose whatsoever stay out of his hog sheds and pens when there is any hog cholera in the community. In exchanging labor with neighbors or in transferring farm implements, farmers sometimes unwittingly carry infections home to their hogs.

### Will Produce More Pork.

A survey of 432 farms, made by special workers for the University of Missouri College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, shows that the number of sows bred for spring farrowing has been increased 30 per cent over the number last year. In 1917 the farmers who reported bred 2,769 sows for spring farrowing. This year they have bred 3,605. Of the total number who had replied up to March 1, 300 reported on cards that were taken at meetings.

These reports are fairly indicative of what the farmers all over the State are doing because they represent the average among farmers. The rest of the reports were sent by mail and represent some of the larger pork producers of the State.

### Clipping Work Horses.

In winter the horse grows a heavy coat of hair. When horses are turned loose in the spring it is just as well to let them shed their coats naturally, but the work horses should be clipped before calling upon them to do the strenuous work of plowing and seeding.

In spring the weather soon becomes uncomfortably warm and it is then that the heavy coat of hair proves a serious drawback. In doing heavy work the horses perspire freely and much of this moisture is retained in the heavy coat of hair. Then, when a stop in the work occurs there is a probability of the horses being chilled by the cool winds because of the accumulations of moisture. At night when the horses are taken to the stables they are covered with a blanket of wet hair and the only way to put them in a comfortable condition and to avoid ill effects is by a thorough grooming to remove the sweat accumulations.

This work can be avoided to a great extent by clipping the horses and they will look better, feel better and the danger from taking cold is much less.

### Get Ready for First Spray.

The first summer spray should be applied in apple orchards after the cluster buds separate but before the blooms appear, says T. J. Talbert, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

Use for this first spray commercial lime sulphur at the rate of one and one-half gallons to fifty gallons of water plus two pounds of arsenate of lead paste, or one pound of the powdered arsenate of lead. Bordeaux (3-4-50) may also be used with the arsenate of lead.

This is a very important spray for the control of the canker worm, plant lice, curculio and apple scab disease. In orchards where these insects and apple scab are severe, good marketable fruit cannot be obtained if this spray is omitted.

Spray, therefore, just before the apple trees bloom, again as soon as the blooms fall, and in ten days or two weeks make the third spray. For best results at least one more application is needed about three or four weeks after the third spray. A new spray calendar, which gives spraying information,

mation, has been issued recently. A copy will be mailed upon request to the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

### Plant Carrots, Parsnips and Salsify.

Even in our severest winters there go through, unharmed by cold, and will not need to be stored as is the case in the North. In fact, some vegetables by their form and habits of growth naturally store themselves. Carrots, parsnips and salsify do this, burrowing into the ground, and keeping sound, whereas turnips and beets growing mostly above ground, soon decay.

Advantage can, in the South, be taken of the habit of these hardy root vegetables to afford a constant supply of fresh vegetable food throughout the entire winter and until the appearance of tender vegetables in the spring. With a few rows of carrots, parsnips and salsify in her garden, the Southern housewife is never at a loss for fresh tasty vegetables any time during the winter. The kind that she desires each day may be dug when needed and will always be found to be in fresh usable condition.

The culture of the hardy root vegetables is extremely simple. The seed can be sowed in spring from one-half to



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Brown Poultry Fence outlasts chicken netting 5 times, yet costs no more. Heavy DOUBLE GALVANIZED Wire close spaced. No top or bottom boards needed. Get Free Book and Sample to test.

**THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.**  
DEPT. 837 - CLEVELAND, OHIO

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**THE ORIGINAL PARCEL POST LAUNDRY**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**THE POSTAGE WE PAY ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.A.**

**THE ORIGINAL**

**Parcel Post Laundry**

MAIN OFFICE: 628 W. JEFFERSON ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Original and up-to-date, of progressiveness we boast, Since we first employed your Uncle Sam with his Parcel Post; Our Sanitary work will bring a smile--make happiness complete, It's Guaranteed. We Return it Prompt, packed secure and neat. Bundles fifty cents or over, the Postage Both Ways we pay. Write for Information (or better still). Send a Trial Bundle Today; Charge Accounts are opened to parties with reference, Tried once, this Laundry will always be your preference.

one inch deep in rows fifteen to twenty-four inches apart, according to whether the cultivation will be given by hand, wheelhoe or horse. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row. When the plants begin to crowd in the row, they should be thinned from three to six inches. If carrots are first thinned to an inch apart, a second thinning may be made and the little plants used.

In the South, two crops of carrots can be made during the growing season, but salsify and parsnips require the entire season to make their growth. To make two crops of carrots, the seed of the first crop should be sowed as early in spring as the ground can safely be worked and the second about midsummer. Parsnips and salsify should not be planted in the South until melon planting time, for too long a growing season may make the roots tough and woody or in a wet fall give them a second growth.

Any good garden soil with ordinary manuring and cultivation will give an abundance crop of these root vegetables that will assure plenty of fresh vegetables for the following winter.

#### A Short-cut Solution of the Green Food Problem.

The government is asking poultrymen to redouble their efforts to increase the production of meat and eggs. Every patriotic poultryman is doing his level best to respond. As a result, he finds his time fully taken up with the care of the young stock. No doubt, many poultrymen are wondering at this time how they are going to manage to grow green food for next winter's use.

The chemist tells us that green food consists of 90 per cent or more pure water, fibre and mineral salts. Of course every worth-while poultryman keeps an abundance of fresh water before his birds at all times. The fibre is of no use whatever to the birds. Experiments have demonstrated that they are better off without it. For fibre contributes nothing in the way of nourishment but tends to clog the system with its bulk. The other constituent of green food—mineral salts—is of great importance to the health and welfare of the birds. This, and this alone, is the reason for using green food at all.

But now, the chemist has isolated and bound together in convenient soluble form these very minerals. The product is called "Succulenta." Instead of growing, storing and feeding green food, the modern poultryman need only dissolve a "Succulenta" wafer in each quart of drinking water. The birds do the rest.

"Succulenta" produces eggs having the rich golden color usually associated with the fresh green ranges of early summer. It promotes the growth of young chicks and helps them to feather out properly. It shortens the molt for the yearling hens and they return to laying more quickly.

Considering the difficulties of producing an adequate supply of green food this year, we suggest this as an opportune time to test out the mineral substitute. This can be done without the slightest risk as the manufacturers of "Succulenta" guarantee to return your money if results are not entirely satisfactory. Their advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue.

## PRIZE COLLECTION -VEGETABLE SEEDS-



This collection of Garden Seeds is the biggest value we have ever offered. It is just the right kind of an assortment for the Family Garden. The kind that will surely grow, produce and please you. In making up this collection we have selected only the very best varieties that are absolutely pure and of high germination

#### START A WAR GARDEN

If we are to win this war it will be necessary for nearly every family to raise their own supply of vegetables. Be patriotic. Send for this collection at once.

1 pkt. Beet, Early Eclipse	1 pkt. Onion, Yellow Globe
1 pkt. Cabbage, All Season	Danvers
1 pkt. Carrot, Oxford	1 pkt. Parsley, Champion
1 pkt. Cucumber, Everbearing	Moss Curled
1 pkt. Lettuce, Blk. Simpson	1 pkt. Parsnip, Improved
1 pkt. Muskmelon, Rocky	Hollow Crown
Ford	1 pkt. Radish, Burgess
1 pkt. Watermelon, Kleckley's	Prize Mixture
Sweet	1 pkt. Turnip, Early Purple
1 pkt. Tomato, Stone	Top



#### SPECIAL OFFER TO OUR READERS

All of the above 13 packets delivered to you prepaid by parcel post. Show this offer to all of your neighbors so that we can send them this big collection of seeds. For 75 cents we will send you the seeds and give you a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. If you will get us two new subscribers to the HEN at 50 cents each and send us \$1.00, we will give you the collection free as a premium. Get busy at once and get your neighbors to subscribe. Address

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Seed Dept., Louisville, Ky.

## FOR SALE Fresh selected eggs from grand pens of Barred, Buff, White and Partridge Plymouth Rocks.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

**MRS. ALLEN M. DORRIS**      **Route No. 1**      **Hendersonville, Tenn.**

## SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

EGGS for hatching from winners at the Columbus and Newark, Ohio, 1918 poultry shows. A reasonable hatch guaranteed.

**C. W. HUNTER,**      **Route No. 6**      **MT. VERNON, OHIO**

## Frank's White Rocks

Egg Contest Winners, Winter Layers. Write for interesting Folder, it's free.

**CHAS. FRANK**      **Box 486-I**

**MEMPHIS, TENN.**

## JENNING'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

the winners at the big shows. Eggs \$7.50, \$5.00 and \$3.50 per setting of 16 eggs.

**MIDLOTHIAN,**

**W. J. JENNINGS,**

**TEXAS**

## BUFF ORPINGTONS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS BARRED ROCKS

I have a few good cockerels and pullets left and will close them out at bargain prices. Eggs \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15. I still have all my show birds in my pens and you can get eggs from these at above prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**S. M. HARBISON**  
**410 MAPLE AVE.**      **BOX A**      **DANVILLE, KY.**

## S. C. White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Our birds have the range of 60 acres and all are strong, healthy and vigorous birds. Our breeding pens have been mated and we are ready to ship you eggs that will hatch strong, vigorous chicks from the above varieties. Also some stock for sale. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**SINKING CREEK POULTRY FARM**

**DR. G. E. SHIVELY, Manager**

**Stephensburg, Ky.**

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

**IRON AGE**  
GARDEN TOOLS

Answer the gardener's big questions: How can I grow plenty of fresh vegetables with my limited time? How can I avoid backache and drudgery? Use

**IRON AGE** Wheel Hoes and Drills

Do the work ten times faster than the old-fashioned tools. A woman, boy or girl can push one. 38 combinations—easily adjusted. Light, strong and durable. Prices, \$3.25 to \$15.00. Will help you to cut the high cost of living.

Write us for free booklet today.

Bateman M'Fg Co., Box 60, Grenloch, N.J.

No. 1 Double or Single Wheel Hoe

# SOUTHWESTERN NOTES AND COMMENTS

By MRS. J. F. VERMILLION, Rusk, Texas.

The season for reduced prices on eggs for hatching has arrived and there will be thousands of people who will take advantage of this reduction and many, many May and June chicks will be hatched, all of which is right and good, but I simply want to remind these people that late hatched chicks will require a little extra care, not only through the incubation and hatching period but must be looked after continually during the hot weather in order to keep them growing every minute or they will not develop into standard weight birds. There are many advantages in late hatching, the chief of which is that a June hatched pullet will lay at a much earlier age than a January or February hatched one will, hence the outlay for her development will be less, but do not attempt to raise June hatches among hundreds of early chicks, or the larger ones will trample and crowd them until it would be impossible for them to grow, also extra precaution must be given the hens during incubation to prevent mites infesting their nests; then baby chicks when hatched must be protected from the morning dew and the red bug, and later strong preventives must be used to ward off the much dreaded sorehead, particularly here in the South. Just now I have a beautiful bunch of pullets, or rather hens, for they are standard weight and size, laying every day now when I need eggs so badly, that were hatched last July and every one of them grew rapidly and some of these pullets are over hen size and weight but you may be sure that I did not turn them loose to raise themselves when they were babies.

I want to most humbly ask the pardon of the secretary of the Ft. Worth show for getting peeved and so expressing myself in last month's notes over his delay in reporting awards of his show. I received a nice letter from him and find that he had been ill during the show, notwithstanding which he pulled off a splendid show. The Red exhibit was all that could be asked for and more. March is an exceedingly inconvenient time for breeders to break up their pens to make a show and I know that it required an untiring effort as only Mr. Burton can put forth to work up the show he had. One notable feature of the Ft. Worth show was placing the names of exhibits on coops as soon as birds were placed in them. Price of all birds for sale was also placed on the coops. This writer has advocated this very method in the large Texas shows for some time past. It is the only method that gives all exhibitors equal advantage and Mr. Burton deserves much credit for being brave enough to pioneer this move in Texas, and he informs me that names will also be placed on coops at the Dallas fair show in October, of which he is superintendent and secretary, and just

here let me digress sufficient to remind exhibitors that the Dallas fair show time has been shortened three days and three most important days at that. Formerly our birds were required to be in the show room nine a. m. Saturday morning and the judging never commenced until Monday morning, hence many of the birds, and particularly the white ones, were out of condition before they were judged. This year birds are not required to arrive until nine a. m. Tuesday morning and judging will be started just as soon as birds are cooped and ready; this is such a great step forward that I want all to take note and remember it.

#### Putting Chicks to Hen.

It is quite a simple matter to get a hen that has been broody to take to chicks, but perseverance is essential, and one must not be in a hurry. The modus operandi is best carried out at night as the hen sits on the nest. Try biddy with two or three chicks at the start and place them gently under her wing. Next encourage her to call them by giving her some seed. If they will not come out, take them gently from under her wing and place them in front of her.

#### **SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS**

(No breed excels them for eggs.) We have no stock for sale at present, but we have eggs for hatching from our vigorous, heavy laying, prize winning strain at \$2 for 15. You can't buy better ones for twice this price. Let us send you a setting. We guarantee satisfaction.  
**E. W. STITH,**

BUNTYN, TENN.

#### **WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Eggs for hatching. Pens now mated and laying. A few choice males for sale, cocks and cockerels. My birds have won at the leading shows all over the south

#### **OAKLAWN POULTRY FARM**

**W. B. JENKINS, Prop.**

GLENDALE, KY.

#### **EGGS! EGGS!**

Prices cut now in THREE pieces. Send only \$5 for 100; \$50 for 1,000 prepare NOW for highest priced eggs next fall and winter ever known. Baby chicks \$15, 100. Lawson's EGG MACHINE S. C. W. Leghorns are The Winter Layers.

#### **WHITE HILL POULTRY FARM**

**A. J. LAWSON, PROP..**

CLEVELAND, TENN.

#### **S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**

Get your hatching eggs from us. Our birds are bred-to-lay and are the result of 10 years of careful selection and breeding. Think what this means to you! Do you want to start right or improve your flock? Then get our prices on eggs for hatching now.

#### **MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM, D. R. McBRAYER, MGR.**

MOORESBORO,

NORTH CAROLINA

The chicks must be encouraged to run under the hen a number of times, and if she takes to them they can be left with her till morning, when others can be added. Some broody hens will take to chicks quite openly, and many place the selected hen in a wire structure (after the nature of an exhibition pen), placing the chicks on the ground in front of her and scattering some small seeds near the hen to entice her to call the chicks. Where a hen has already brought off chicks no trouble should be experienced if others are added.



#### **SAVE THE CHICKS**

By using the National Gape Cure and White Diarrhea Cure. Full instructions on each box. If you can not get it at your dealers, order direct and send us your dealer's name. Price only 25c each, postpaid. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Agents wanted. DR. J. M. HARDIN, Gen'l Mgr. NATIONAL GAPE CURE CO. Brandenburg, Ky.

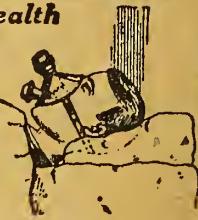
#### **"OVER THE TOP" WITH THIS MASK**

*It will lead to Health*

YOU have tried Doctors and Druggists and failed; now try the latest scientific method of treating colds, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, and lung trouble. It is a wonder.

BOOKLET FREE

Nasal Lung Bath Instrument Company  
4528 McMillan Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.





# TURKEY & WATER FOWL DEPARTMENT

This department is conducted by Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn., and any questions that you wish to ask will be answered through this department if addressed to Mrs. Shofner. If personal reply is wanted enclose a stamped envelope.

## Blackhead and Lice Cause Greatest Mortality on Young Turkeys.

Quite a number of my patrons have asked about treatment of the young turkey poult, how to feed and care for them until a month or six weeks old, and I believe I have given my plans of caring for young turkeys from year to year for a number of years, but possibly we have new subscribers who are awaiting and are ambitious to make a success. Consequently old subscribers who have read my plans and ways may re-read and have some degree of patience, or in my experience from year to year I may vary somewhat from the old way, for as time passes by we have new diseases come up to have to contend with, for instance we now have in many States and especially in the Northeastern Coast States the dreaded "blackhead." This is gettin' spread abroad in our own States. I had a letter only yesterday asking me how to treat it; said she had a flock of sixty young ones hatched off and only raised fifteen, and they died between a month and six weeks old with what she thought to be blackhead. I have had these inquiries coming to me for several years.

At first I know nothing about the symptoms of the disease and thought it a form of cholera or some curable intestinal or liver trouble, but in reading after many scientific breeders who have had much experience and given considerable study on this special disease, they pronounced it blackhead, and very contagious and transmittive from parent to offspring. I have gotten all of the government bulletins I could get any information from and find none very encouraging about curing, but a great deal about preventing. I have noticed in most all of the best bulletins and from the pen of the best writers that buttermilk is the best food for prevention. I have never had a case of blackhead but I have always had plenty of milk to feed to my fowls and find nothing better for them, and that may be why I have never been troubled with this much dreaded disease.

I am also very careful not to introduce new blood in my flock from a flock that has been affected with blackhead. I sometimes think people overlook lice and poult die from being impoverished by these little pests that are almost invisible unless one knows just where to look for them, and I must confess mine are sometimes neglected, but if we take each poult as it is taken off and use very sparingly, with finger, a little vaseline or lard with a few drops of coaloil, well mixed, on top of head and under throat, and put back under

mother to rub off all they can, there will be no lice on them for several days. I also give the mother hen a good greasing on back and around vent where lice make their nests and deposit eggs. Grease is death to eggs as well as lice; it is also death to young turkeys if used indiscreetly. Too much is equal to none in saving poult.

The best time to rid them of lice after a week old is in the evening just before they go under mother hen, after feeding. Look in between wing quill feathers, just under down on wing bows and they bed closely together up close to flesh of wing. These little pests if allowed to remain will soon weaken poult until they refuse to eat and die in a short time. Many times we think our flock is diseased even after they are half grown, when really it is lice. I have in my mind a flock of nearly one hundred healthy big bone thrifty turkeys that the keeper had fed well and kept lice off until they had moulted. Along the latter part of September she discovered some sick ones; she at once sent and bought all kinds of poultry powders and fed them but they kept dying until she had lost about a third of her flock. In handling them she found they were lousy and very lousy, so she gave them a dip of creoline and turned them out and did not lose another fowl, and they fattened well and when market time came she realized about \$300 for her effort. She had decided that her turkeys had blackhead, as she could do nothing that would benefit them. So we are often mistaken as to what is the trou-

ble unless we make a post mortem examination on a few that die. This I always do if I lose one.

While I have never had a case of blackhead, I'm sure I would know a case on making the necessary examination on the intestines and liver,



## PARKS WINTER LAYING BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Won First Honors and Outlaid the 2600 birds in the Five Missouri Laying Contests (Under Govt. Supervision) Including the Famous English Laying Strains. Also made the remarkable winter month record of 134 eggs in Jan. Cir. Free. Large Catalog a dime. J. W. PARKS, Box 50 ALTOONA, PA.

## Try the New Way to Kill Lice

NO DUSTING, NO DIPPING, NO PAINTING. HANG UP THE BOTTLE —THAT'S ALL



### "Good Enough for Me"

"Enclosed please find money order for another bottle of LICECIL. I find it the best and easiest to use. My birds were lousy when I put LICECIL in the house, but they were soon free from the pests. I wanted to make sure, so put other lousy birds in the same house with the same results. That is good enough for me." —George W. Goode, Thornton, Wash.

### Likes It Very Much.

Lacey, Iowa. Gentlemen: Please find enclosed \$2.00 for three bottles of LICECIL. Please send by return mail. Have used one bottle and like it very much. —Everett E. Whitehill.

### HOW TO USE LICECIL

Simply put a few drops in nest and hang uncorked bottle in coop or henhouse. Powerful evaporating vapors which leave bottle are three times heavier than air and descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by LICECIL vapors. WILL NOT INJURE CHICKS. ACTS LIKE MAGIC. Bottle 75c, prepaid. Money Back if it Fails

AMERICAN SUPPLY CO., Quincy, Ill

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(PARK'S TRAP-NESTED STRAIN)

14 Years' Tested Experience

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS  
BUFF ORPINGTONS

Egg Circular  
Free

Bred for vitality, heavy laying and exhibition.

SANFORD McFERRIN

Springfield, Tenn.

## S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Winners at the leading shows and over the South. During the past season my birds won at Alabama State Fair, Kentucky State Fair and the Etowah Poultry Show, Gadsden, Ala. My pens are now mated and I can ship you eggs promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Write for my 1918 mating list. Address

J. N. BELLENGER,

259 S. 8TH STREET.

GADSDEN, ALA.

## S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

B. P. Rocks, Thompson's "Ringlets" (Cockerel Mating)

My birds won the blue at Memphis Tri-State, Chattanooga and Knoxville, in 1917. Also won county Fairs. Bred for eggs, vigor and quality. My matings are the best I have ever had. A limited number of select eggs from each variety at \$3.00 per 15. Fertility guaranteed.

Broadford, Smith County

Virginia

S. C. BEARD,

**FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMER**

The South offers the farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, fruit and truck grower every opportunity for the best paying farms and orchards to be found in the United States. The climatic advantages, the soils responsive to proper handling, the wide variety of profitable crops and the excellent markets at the farmers command favor him more than in any other section.

The Industrial and Agricultural Department of the Southern Railway and Associated Lines is maintained to build up both the agricultural and industrial interests of the territory these lines serve. Industrial and Immigration Agents co-operate with the people of the territory in its proper development.

The Agricultural, Farm Demonstration, Live Stock, Dairy, Poultry and Horticultural Agents will help the new settler or the farmer already located in solving the problems of proper crops, soil treatment, methods of cultivation and other matters relating to crop improvement and crop making.

Market Agents will assist farmers in finding the best markets for their products.

The South is second to no region as a field for profitable farming, no other part of the country has so fine opportunities for the farmer. No Southern man need look beyond his own section for all the advantages and opportunities he needs for the most successful farming.

M. V. RICHARDS  
Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner  
ROOM 51, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**ROBERTSON'S S. C.  
WHITE LEGHORNS****The Strain That Paid**

The following letter is from a well-known White Leghorn specialist and owner of one of the most successful poultry plants in the State.

**REST HAVEN EGG FARM**  
Addison, Ky., Feb. 20.

Mr. R. W. Robertson,  
Stephensport, Ky.

Dear Sir: We wish to state that the day-old chicks which we purchased from you last year developed into a flock of the greatest layers that we have ever had on our farm. They were toe-marked when received and placed under a mammoth colony hover with other chicks of the same age which we bought from two prominent breeders. The superiority of your strain was marked in the beginning by chicks of unusual vigor and later by pullets that began to lay when four months and eight days old. Practically all pullets were laying by November during which month their eggs had become of such fine size that they were graded fancy on the New York market. The flock of 318 yielded a net profit of over \$100.00 in that month which production was diminished, but very little during the severest weather on record in December and January. At the present rate they are going to average considerably more than 200 eggs a day for this month. With this fine showing to their credit during the winter months we feel safe in predicting that this flock of pullets will wind up their first year's laying with an average of 200 eggs each. Wishing you a successful season, we remain, Very truly yours,

REST HAVEN EGG FARM.

J. R. McMillen, Proprietor.

Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting,  
\$8.00 a hundred. Chicks, \$18.00.

R. W. Robertson, Stephensport, Ky.

**WYANDOTTES**

**Regal strain White Wyandottes.** Eggs \$2.00 and \$2.50 per 15. Baby chicks \$15 per 100. R. H. Girvin, Bainbridge, Ga. 3-5t

**Fresh eggs from purebred Rose Comb** White Wyandottes, bred to lay the year round. Eggs, \$1.25, 15; \$2.25, 30; \$6.00, 100. Ringlet Barred Rocks (Thompson's strain direct) eggs \$1.25, 15; \$2.25, 30. All vigorous, fully matured fowls. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free. Mrs. M. F. Gooch, Somerset, Va., R. No. 1. 4-1t

**"Dustin" bred-to-lay White Wyandottes** have won 42 blues, 30 reds, 5 specials, 3 sweepstakes. Pens headed by high record pedigree males \$5.00 per set; "Quality" utility \$2.25 per set; \$4.50 per 50; \$8.00 per 100. Burbin Red turkey eggs \$3.00 per 12. Locust Grove Poultry Yards, Mrs. Tom H. Hayden, Owensboro, Ky., R. F. D. No. 6. 3-5t

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Dark Cornish and Red Sussex eggs.** Sunnyslope Farm, Stillwater, Okla. 3-1t

**Reduce the cost of living; raise Belgian** hares for meat. Write for prices. A. D. Chilner, Forrest City, Ark. 3-5t

**Stop your incubator chicks from dying** in the shell. Standard Blue Andalusia, Lakenvelder. M. J. Nelson, Box 372, Hopkins, Minn. 3-2t

**200,000 chicks this season from purebred utility stock.** Twelve leading varieties. Ten to thirteen dollars per hundred. Catalog free. W. H. Geiger Hatchery, Chatfield, Ohio. 3-3t

**Doran's Gape Remedy** will positively cure gapes, or money back; 25 cents. Agents wanted. Circular free. Address Box 117, Brandenburg, Ky.

**Incubators—Warsaw Compoud,** 700-egg, never used. Cost \$55.00, for \$20. X-Ray Glass Top, 200-egg, \$12.00. American Standard, 200-egg, \$10.00. Des Moines Successful, 300-egg, \$10.00. Neubert, 240-egg, \$8.00. National, 140-egg, \$5.00. Arthur Simmons, Burlington, N. C., Route No. 10.

**For Sale—Choice, unrelated, domesticated, prolific, real Northern Canada Silver Black breeding foxes, in pairs.** Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Canada. 2-5t

**Poultrymen's printing prepaid.** Note-heads, envelopes, cards, tags, labels, 100 either, 55c; 250, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Postcards, catalogues, circulars, linen letterheads, everything. Finest cuts furnished. Stamp brings elegant samples. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Iowa. 9-12t

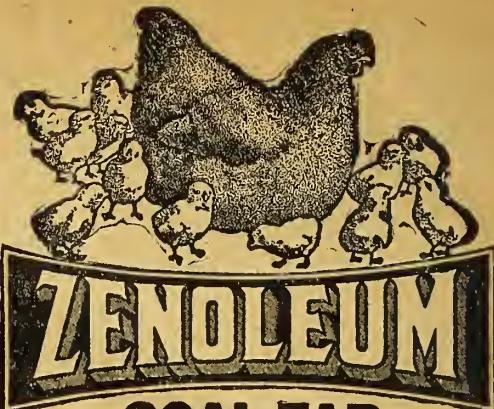
**I offer guaranteed mated Homers in any quantity at \$1.00 per pair.** Beautiful White Homers \$1.50 pair. Squab companies challenged to produce better stock at twice this price. Get my prices on Runt, Carneaux, Maltese Hens and save dollars. Squab Manual 25 cents. Chas. O. Gilbert, 346 N. American street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-1t

after having read so much about it; but I am so glad that the simple prevention of feeding milk is in the hands of most all farmer's wives and we who raise turkeys to amount to any degree of success are on farms and have the cows to furnish the milk for our turkeys mornings and evenings, as their main meal, and they will come home for it when they are far out on range.

So let's raise the biggest crop this year we have ever raised and of the largest variety and help feed the world for victory.

Take a check on your supplies and see what you need and get it ordered right now. Don't put it off.—Big Four

If your subscription has expired, send in your renewal at once. See the money saving clubbing offers in this issue. These offers may be recalled at any time!

**ZENOLEUM**  
**COAL-TAR**  
**DISINFECTANT**  
**Kills Lice and Mites**

Keeps disease and vermin from your flock and coops. Zenoleum is more powerful, sure and safer than carbolic acid, but deadly to all germ and insect life and costs only one-tenth as much.

**Endorsed By**  
**50 Agricultural Colleges**

**Disinfects** Hen-houses Incubators, Brooders. CURES Roup, Scaly Leg, Canker, Chicken Pox, Cholera. PREVENTS White Diarrhoea. Dip eggs before putting them in the incubator to insure greater hatching returns and more chicks. At all dealers, or send to us.

**Small Can 30 Cents; Quart 60 Cents;**  
**Half Gallon \$1.00; Gallon \$1.75.**  
**All Postpaid to Your Door.**

**Zenoleum Lice Powder**

"The best in all the world"

**Big Package—Postpaid 35 Cts.**

**Send for interesting "Bulletins"** telling how to prevent disease, cure sick birds and increase your poultry profits.

**Zenner Disinfectant Co.**  
900 W. Larned St. Detroit, Mich.

**THE HEN THAT LAYS**

Is the hen that pays. If she does not lay, kill her. But before you kill her give her B. A. Thomas' Poultry Remedy twice a day for a week, and then you will not kill her, for she will be paying you a profit. It not only makes hens lay but it is a remedy for Cholera, Roup and Gapes. We guarantee it to cure or we refund your money. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00 packages. For sale by all good dealers or write,

OLD KENTUCKY MFG. CO.

Paducah, Ky.

**"FRESHWATER"** is now ready to ship you eggs for hatching from his quality pens of Single Comb R. I. Reds and White Plymouth Rocks. Only a limited number of eggs for sale from first pen of S. C. White Leghorns. Write me your wants.

MY MOTTO—To Please.

Robert E. Freshwater, Route No. 1, Haw River, N. C.

**HALLERS****Headquarters for Poultry Supplies**

Agents for leading makes and brands of Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Remedies, etc. Mail orders given prompt attention.

Haller's Pet Shop, 103 W. Mkt. St., Louisville, Ky.

# VERMILLION'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Have added another season of complete victories in the big shows. At Dallas, Texas, 1917, in a class of 400 S. C. Reds we won 1st pen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd cock, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 10th hen and 3rd cockerel.

At the big Official State Red Show at Bryan, Texas, December, 1917, where more cash specials were offered on REDS than any show in the United States and where the first and grand champion birds from other big shows were exhibited we won: 1st, 2nd pen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th cockerel, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th hen and 5th pullet. Best shape and best color male, champion Red male and best display REDS. Grand champion cock, cockerel and pen and champion male bird of the show, also second champion cock, cockerel and hen.

Our winnings in these, the two very strongest shows in the country prove our quality and every bird exhibited by us was hatched right here from our own matings. Our customers are winning all over the country on birds hatched from our eggs. Our 1918 pens are now mated and are the very best matings we have ever had.

WRITE FOR MATING LIST

MRS. J. F. VERMILLION,

Rush, Texas



1st COCKEREL,  
Ft. Worth, 1918

## MAJESTIC WHITE WYANDOTTES

"Bred to lay eggs and bring home blue ribbons"

At the big Ft. Worth stock show, one of the biggest in the Southwest, Majestics won every first prize offered, gold special for best display and \$25 silver cup for best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet in the show. When competition gets hot you need Majestics, they will win the blue for you, and keep your egg basket full. Eggs from pens as they run \$3, all from one pen \$5, and from finest special mating in the South \$7.50 per 15.

BUY THEM BRED IN THE SUNNY SOUTH GUARANTEED TO SATISFY YOU

G. M. FELLD.

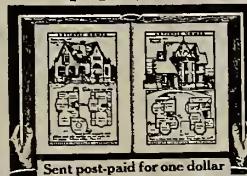
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DALLAS, TEXAS

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-a 1000-page plan book, \$1-

Over 2000 house-plans and designs  
A thick, well printed heavy-set book.  
NEW EDITION



Library Ed.  
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Book, 25c  
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SEND NOW.

Sent post-paid for one dollar  
—let ONE-DOLLAR-BILL bring ARTISTIC HOMES  
to you—"there's no place like home"

All home-builders need 1000-page book for style and guide, especially if cheap mill-plans are contemplated.

HERBERT C. CHIVERS  
124 N. 7th ST. ARCHITECT SAINT LOUIS.

## S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS

\$2 per setting of 15

are headed by prize winning stock. Ky. State Fair, 1917. Cock 9½ lbs.

H. B. CHAMBERS,

Bardstown,

Kentucky

## BLACK MINORCAS

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Blue Ribbon winners at Ohio State Fair, Wooster, Tiffin and Shelby. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3 per setting.

SNYDER & HARVEY,

North Fairfield,

Ohio

Gary's White Wyandottes Let me quote you special price on cockerels for quick sale. No better blood line nor layers. Also limited number of pullets. Let me supply you with eggs. Three pens mated. Mating list free. No baby chicks. I will please you. Mrs. Sabe Gary, R. 5, Mayfield, Ky

## MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE

Do you want stock from the largest and finest in the South, from prize winners at Madison Square Garden, World's Fair, Nashville and many other great shows? Two flocks, unrelated, to select from. Also Barred Rocks, stock and eggs. Write at once to

MRS.  
J. C. SHOFNER  
Route 1  
Mulberry, Tenn.



## "The Hardy" Ozark Strain

S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Orpingtons and S. C. Mottled Anconas are bred for business from strong healthy range reared stock, State your wants now on breeders hatching eggs and chicks. Descriptive catalog free.

GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM,

Brandsville, Mo.,

Box B. 513

## WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL PRICE

of \$3 per 15 or \$5 per 30 on eggs from our exhibition matings, which contain Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville blue ribbon winners. Eggs from 229 to 250 egg type birds at \$10 per hundred or \$2 per 15.

A few April hatched pullets left at reasonable prices, shipped on approval. Order direct from this ad or send for mating list.

SOUTHERN WHITE LEGHORN FARM,  
P. M. FOSTER, PROP. BOX 287 ATHENS, TENN.

## FOR SALE

Thoroughbred S. C. Leghorn and Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Also White Wyandotte hatching eggs \$2 per setting of 15; White Leghorn hatching eggs \$1.50 per setting of 15; Buff Plymouth Rock hatching eggs \$2.50 per setting of 15, f. o. b. Mt. Airy, N. C. Cash must accompany order **NOTHING BUT THE BEST.**

## 3 IN 1 POULTRY YARDS.

MT. AIRY. E. J. MATTHEWS, PROP.

N. C.

## GOLDEN ROD S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Another season has passed and a new world's record has been hung up by Golden Rod White Leghorns

Lady Walnut Hill, who holds the world's record for continuous laying, is a product from this famous egg producing plant, being hatched from eggs sold by us.

Ten pullets, from our breeding, were entered in the Kentucky National Egg-Laying Contest last year and produced 2094 eggs during the 12 months. An average of 209.4 eggs per hen.

A pen of ten pullets in the Missouri National Egg-Laying Contest, laid 1939 eggs, an average of 193.9. These are not records made at home or estimated, but are official and have the stamp of our State upon them.

Are we not entitled then to the broad claim of furnishing Eggs and Chicks from stock with records of 200 eggs and better a year.

With a deposit of at least 10 per cent we are booking orders for future delivery.

Eggs, \$2 per setting. \$10 per 100, delivery Feb. 15th. Chicks, 15c each, any quantity. Delivery March 15th.

Order from advertisement, no catalogue issued this season.



GOLDEN ROD EGG FARM,  
HARDINSBURG,

KENTUCKY

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

# **Oak Grove 200-Egg Strain Single Comb White Leghorns**

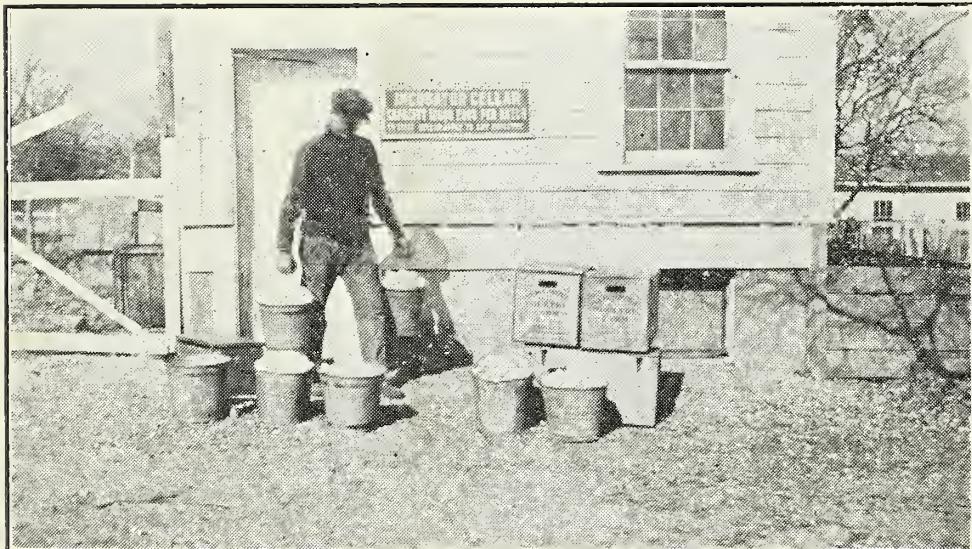
**Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks.**

**ORDER NOW! Don't wait until it is too late and be disappointed.**

All of our breeders are selected birds whose dams have records of over 200 eggs and sired by males from hens with records of 204 eggs and over in a year, including nieces and nephews to

**"LADY EGLANTINE" Champion Layer of the World.**

**Official Trap-Nest Record 314 Eggs in 365 Consecutive Days**



**Profit in the  
Poultry busi-  
ness.**

**Where does it come  
from ?**



**EGGS**

EGGS 90 per cent fertility and a satisfactory hatch guaranteed.

EGGS—15 for \$1.50; 30 for \$2.75 ; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8.00; 500 for \$35.00.

CHICKS SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. CHICKS—12 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.00; 50 for \$9.50; 100 for \$18.00; 500 for \$80.00.

STOCK: Selected yearling hens \$2.50 each; 10 hens and cockerel, \$25.00. Selected pullets \$3.00 each; 10 pullets and cock \$30.00. Cocks and cockerels \$5.00 each and up. Order direct from this ad and save time. All stock guaranteed to please or money refunded. Write for prices on any number you wish. Mating and price list free.

## **Oak Grove Poultry Farm**

**SAN ANTONIO,**

**Route 2, Box 349-D**

**TEXAS**

**When answering this ad please mention the HEN**

